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SECTOR 8 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 8

SOUTH SHORE OF THE EAST SIBERIAN SEA

Plan.—This sector describes the Siberian coast of Russia, which borders the East Siberian Sea, from Proliv Dmitriya Lapteva to Ostrov Vrangelya. The descriptive sequence is ESE from the Reka Kondrat'eva.

General Remarks

8.1 The coast between the Reka Kondrat'eva and Mys Shmidta, 760 miles ESE, is somewhat irregular and consists, to a large extent, of low tundra interrupted in places by higher ground and cliffs. Low hills rise inland and numerous rivers, only a few of which are navigable, empty into the sea.

The depths lying along this coast and in the East Siberian Sea vary considerably. The W part of the sea, to the S of Ostrova Novosibirskiye, and the waters fronting its S shore, as far E as the approaches to the Reka Kolyma, are shallow with numerous shoals. The central and E parts of the sea and the waters adjacent to the coast are deeper and clear of known dangers.

Several unexamined areas lie within the East Siberian Sea and the low aspect of the coast renders recognition of many parts of it difficult from a safe distance offshore. A number of lights and beacons are maintained during the navigation season, particularly along the E half of the coast. Ambarchik and Pevek are the two most important ports along this stretch of coast.

Winds—Weather.—The winds in the W part of the coast are monsoonal in character, blowing toward the land from May through August and blowing in the opposite direction during the winter. Toward the E part of the coast and at Ostrov Vrangelya, the winds tend to blow from the S in July and August and from the N for the remainder of the year. Calms are comparatively few in summer, but they occur more frequently in winter.

Along the coast, fog occurs 90 to 100 days per year and about 75 percent of the time during the summer. In July, fogs are usually brought in by the N winds, but they occur mostly with SW winds or calms during the other months. Fogs appear to last longer during the winter months.

Strong breezes or winds of greater strength occur only about 2 to 4 days per month during the summer. The summer storms are weak and only last for 1 to 2 days. Storms are most frequent during the winter when anticyclonic conditions occur. The severe winter storms may last for 3 to 5 days.

Ice.—In regards to ice conditions, the East Siberian Sea can be divided into two distinct parts. The W part lies between Ostrova Novosibirskiye and the Reka Kolyma. The E part lies between the latter river and the Chukchi Sea. During the winter, the sea is almost completely frozen over. In the summer, most of the ice along the coast melts and breaks up so that a belt of water lies between the shore and the S edge of the ice pack. During the navigation season, the W part of the sea along the coast is usually clear of ice. However, varying

amounts of ice, often practically impenetrable, may be encountered in the E part.

The ice begins to thaw in May. It breaks up first in the vicinity of the mouth of the Reka Kolyma, usually about the latter part of June. Soon afterwards, the shallow coastal waters to the W open up rapidly. Along the coast in the E part of the sea, the breakup occurs after that at the Reka Kolyma. The navigation season lasts for about 8 to 10 weeks in the W part of the sea, but is limited to about 6 weeks in the E part.

During the navigation season, the ice conditions in the E part are frequently severe. The coast is unprotected by islands and shoals so that the polar ice is able to move S without hindrance. Navigation along this part of the coast is facilitated by a narrow, open lane of water which lies close to the shore between Mys Bol'shoi Baranov and Mys Shmidta. Offshore winds tend to widen this open lane, but onshore winds may encumber it with ice.

Vessels, with light drafts, can usually proceed through this narrow and open lane without assistance, but they may be blocked by ice near some of the capes. Deep-draft vessels, which must keep farther offshore and closer to the ice pack, as a rule, require icebreaker assistance. At times, vessels have had to wait for S winds to widen the lane in order to proceed safely. Very difficult conditions have been encountered off Mys Shmidta where ice is usually present all summer and the sea freezes rather early.

In the W part of the sea, the ice drifts mostly to the N. During the summer, when the winds are somewhat unstable, the drift of the ice with the wind is not always constant. The flow of water from the river mouths tends to facilitate the N drift of the ice. During the winter, the S part of the sea is covered by fast ice that is not affected by wind. However, the drift of the ice in the N part of the sea is predominantly to the N, shifting to NW beyond Ostrova Novosibirskiye.

In the E part of the sea, the current and the drift of the ice are not clearly defined and are frequently with the prevailing winds. Towards the E part of the coast, in the vicinity of Mys Shmidta, the ice drifts in a SE direction under the influence of a current which sets SE along the shore. In the N part of the sea, the ice usually drifts W and WNW.

The freezing of the coastal waters usually starts in the W part of the sea and progresses to the E. The W part of the sea, which is shallow, is influenced by the fresh water from the large rivers and covers with solid, immovable ice. At the same time, the ice is still forming and moving about in the E part.

The freeze occurs during the early part of October in the W part and progressively later to the E. Navigation in the vicinity of Mys Shmidta may be terminated earlier because of drifting ice that appears long before the sea freezes over completely.

Fast ice forms an unbroken surface between the end of October and the latter part of November. It extends up to several miles offshore at Mys Shmidta, up to 10 to 50 miles offshore at Mys Billingsa, up to 250 to 270 miles offshore in the W part of the sea, and up to 7 to 20 miles offshore to the N

of Ostrova Novosibirskiye. The ice attains a thickness of 2.1m in Proliv Dmitriya Lapteva and 1.8m in the sea. Beyond the limits of the fast ice, close pack ice exists, but no icebergs are encountered in the East Siberian Sea.

Caution.—Russian regulations for the protection and hunting of marine mammals must be observed by vessels navigating in these waters.

Reka Kondrat'eva to Reka Indigirka

8.2 Reka Kondrat'eva (72°32'N., 143°37'E.), a small river, empties into the sea on the S side of the E end of Proliv Dmitriya Lapteva, 54 miles ESE of Mys Svyatoy Nos. The river mouth is encumbered with shoals, most of which dry, and the entrance channel has a depth of 1.8m.

Guba Omulyakhskaya and Guba Khromskaya have a common entrance, 5 miles wide, which lies at the E end of Merkushina Strelka, 62 miles ESE of the mouth of the Reka Kondrat'eva. Both of these bays are shallow and of no navigational interest. A high, sandy cliff stands on the E side of the entrance and is prominent from seaward.

Reka Bogdashkina (72°15'N., 149°00'E.) empties into the sea 38 miles E of the entrance to the two bays. The mouth of this river, which 0.5 mile wide, is too shallow to be entered even by boats. Three isolated hills rise on the E side of the river entrance and are conspicuous from seaward.

Reka Myelkaya (Melkaya) empties into the sea 13 miles ESE of the mouth of the Reka Bogdashkina. Ozero Mogotoyevo, a large lake, drains into the head of this river, 7 miles inland. Shoals, with a depth of 7m, lie about 23 miles N and 24 miles ENE of this river mouth.

Mys Lopatka (71°44'N., 149°48'E.), located 30 miles SSE of the Reka Myelkaya, is the low, S end of Poluostrov Lopatka. This peninsula is composed of marshy tundra with numerous streams.

Guba Gusinaya (71°45'N., 149°30'E.), an extensive shallow bay, is entered close SW of Mys Lopatka. Low islets lie 1 mile S and 4 miles NW of this latter point. A bank lies between the Reka Kondrat'eva and this bay. It has depths of less than 5m and extends 10 to 25 miles offshore.

Reka Indigirka

8.3 Reka Indigirka (70°00'N. 147°30'E.) is the largest river lying between the Reka Lena and the Reka Kolyma. It has an extensive delta which extends between the entrance to Golyshenskaya Protoka and the entrance to Kolymskaya Protoka. This river is navigable as far as the village of Krest-Mayor, 462 miles upstream. During the navigation season, the approach channel and river fairway are marked by buoys and beacons. Vessels load and discharge cargo from river craft, close off the bar.

The central branch, known as Srednyaya Protoka, is the most easily navigated and has depths of not less than 4m. However, this branch is obstructed by a bar which has a depth of only 1.2m and extends up to 10 miles offshore.

A lighted beacon, which marks the fairway channel leading across the bar, is reported to be situated on a drying flat near the entrance.

The coast in the vicinity of the river delta is fronted by a bank with depths of less than 5.5m. This bank extends up to 20 miles offshore and should be approached with great care.

A transshipment station, with a landing stage, is situated 16 miles above the entrance of the Srednyaya Protoka. Vessels, with drafts of up to 2m, can reach it, but local knowledge is required.

Kolymskaya Protoka (70°57'N., 152°20'E.) has a depth of 1m over the bar and is navigable only by small craft. A house, which stands 22 miles within the entrance of the river, is reported to be prominent from seaward.

The coast between the entrance to Kolymskaya Protoka and Mys Sergeyeva, 130 miles ENE, is low and intersected by a number of shallow rivers and streams. A muddy shorebank, with depths of less than 1.8m, fringes this entire section of coast and extends up to about 15 miles offshore.

Caution.—The coastal delineation in this area is only approximate. Vessels should exercise care as this section of the shore has not been sufficiently surveyed.

8.4 Reka Alazeya (70°52'N., 153°45'E.) empties into the sea through a small and shallow inlet. A beacon stands on the E side of this river entrance and a rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies about 10 miles NNE of it. In the vicinity of the river mouth, the high ground recedes inland for a considerable distance so that the area appears as a gulf from seaward.

Reka Malaya Kuropatoh'ya lies 46 miles ENE of the mouth of the Reka Alazeya and the coast between is backed by hills. For the first 20 miles, hills, 9 to 15m high, rise 5 to 8 miles inland. For the remainder of this stretch of coast, the hills approach the shore and are faced with a line of cliffs. The valley of the river forms a prominent break, 4 miles wide, in this line of cliffs.

Reka Bol'shaya Kuropatoh'ya lies 22 miles E of the mouth of the Reka Malaya Kuropatoh'ya. The intervening coast, which is composed of clay and fossilized ice, is higher and steeper than near the river mouths.

Mys Sergeyeva (70°55'N., 158°58'E.) is located 45 miles ESE of the mouth of the Reka Bol'shaya Kuropatoh'ya and the Reka Kurodagina empties into the sea close SE of it. Between this point and Mys Krestovyy, 20 miles SE, several shallow rivers empty into the sea from a sandy tundra plain.

Mys Krestovskiy (70°18'N., 160°08'E.), located 25 miles SSE of Mys Sergeyeva, rises to a tableland, 25m high. A submerged sandbar extends about 6 miles S from this conspicuous headland.

Mys Chukochiy, formed by two terraces of clay and ice, is located 12 miles S of Mys Krestovskiy. Bol'shaya Chukoch'ya Protoka empties into the sea on the N side of this point. The river is fronted by a bar, with a depth of 0.9m, and is reported to be navigable up to 22 miles upstream by small craft.

Caution.—Medvezh'l Ostrova, a group consisting of six rocky islands, extends ESE for 45 miles from a point located 20 miles NE of Mys Krestovyy.

Ostrov Krestovskiy (70°50'N., 160°35'E.), which is 9 miles long and 4 miles wide, lies with its NW end located 20 miles NE of Mys Krestovyy. This island is the westernmost, highest, and largest of the group. Its center consists of a dome-shaped

summit, 270m high. A light is shown from a tower, 12m high, standing on the NW extremity of the island, but it is obscured from the SE by a hill. A small bay lies on the W side of the island and affords shelter from all except W winds. It is reported that a beacon stands on the S side of this bay and a hut is situated on the shore.

Ostrov Pushkareva lies 14 miles ENE of the SE end of Ostrov Krestovskiy. This island is 4 miles long and the northeasternmost of the group. Its SE extremity, from which a light is shown, is connected to the rest of the island by a low isthmus.

Ostrov Andreyeva, 9m high, is the smallest island of the group and lies 1 mile W of the SW extremity of Ostrov Pushkareva.

Ostrov Leont'yeva (70°47'N., 161°35'E.) is 7 miles long and lies 4 miles S of Ostrov Pushkareva. Three hills rise on this island which is steep and cliffy on its E side. The northernmost and tallest of these hills is 79m high.

Ostrov Lysova, 37m high, lies 2 miles S of Ostrov Leont'yeva.

Ostrov Chetyrekhtolbovoy, the easternmost island of the group, lies with its W extremity located 11 miles ESE of the S end of Ostrov Leont'yeva. This island is 6 miles long and 2 miles wide. The W part of the island consists of a hill, which rises from the sea in sheer cliffs, and is connected to the rest of the island by a low isthmus. Four conspicuous pillar-shaped rocks stand on the E part the island. A light is shown from a structure standing on the E extremity of the island. A polar meteorological station and a radio station are situated on the shore of a small bay which indents the S side of the island. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 10m about 2.5 miles offshore, abreast the radio station.

A shoal patch, with a least depth of 8m, is reported to lie about 26 miles E of Ostrov Chetyrekhtolbovoy.

Reka Kolyma

8.5 Reka Kolym (68°49'N., 161°18'E.) is one of the largest and most important rivers along this part of the coast. This river, which rises in the mountains about 970 miles from the sea, empties through an extensive delta which lies between the mouth of Bol'shaya Chukoch'ya Protoka and Mys Medvezhiy, 41 miles E. The two most important passages leading through the delta into the river are Pokhodskaya Protoka and Protoka Kamennaya Kolyma.

Pokhodskaya Protoka enters into the sea 23 miles W of Mys Medvezhiy. It is reported to be the more easily navigated of the two passages and has a depth of 3.7m on the bar.

Protoka Kamennaya Kolyma enters the sea close W of Mys Medvezhiy and is the best known passage of the two. The entrance of this passage is obstructed by a bar, with a least depth of 3m, but the water level is greatly affected by the wind. Within the bar, the depths increase up to 8m. During the navigation season, the entrance is reported to be marked by buoys.

Mys Medvezhiy (69°40'N., 162°23'E.), a low and inconspicuous point, extends NNW for 1.5 miles from the general line of the coast. A lighted range, bearing 181.5°, indicates the channel which leads across a bar to the roadstead anchorage lying close N of this point.

Ambarchik (69°38'N., 162°19'E.) ([World Port Index No. 62660](#)) lies within Bukhta Ambarchik, an inlet, on the E side of the entrance to Protoka Kamennaya Kolyma. There are depths of only 1 to 2.1m in the inlet and large vessels must tranship cargo at the open roadstead which lies N of Mys Medvezhiy. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 9m, mud and stones, not less than 3 miles N of the above point. Although the holding ground is good, the roadstead is completely exposed and, at times, it is not possible to work cargo due to strong winds. Local pilots are available. A settlement is situated on the E bank of Protoka Kamennaya Kolyma, 16 miles SW of Mys Medvezhiy.

Mys Medvezhiy to Chaunskaya Guba

8.6 Mys Letyatkina (69°42'N., 163°13'E.) is located 18 miles E of Mys Medvezhiy. This headland is the N extremity of a line of cliffs which are strewn with pillar-shaped rocks. A light is shown from a structure standing 1.5 miles W of the headland. An above-water rock lies close offshore, 3 miles ESE of the headland.

Mys Bol'shoy Baranov, located 18 miles E of Mys Letyatkina, rises abruptly from the sea to a group of hills, 340m high, and is very conspicuous. A light is shown from a structure, 12m high, standing at the foot of the cliff at the N extremity of this point.

Mys Baranikha, located 23 miles ESE of Mys Bol'shoy Baranov, lies on the W side of the entrance to a river. A light is shown from a structure, 12m high, standing near this point.

The Reka Mil'kera empties into the sea 12 miles E of Mys Baranikha. A light is shown from a structure, 13m high, standing on the high, E bank of this river. A beacon is reported to be situated 3 miles E of the river mouth.

Reka Rauchua (69°30'N., 166°38'E.) empties into the sea 32 miles ESE of Mys Baranikha. A light is shown from a structure, 14m high, standing on the E end of a spit which extends from the W side of the river mouth. A beacon is reported to be situated 4.5 miles W of the light. A ruined chapel stands on the E side of the spit and a village is situated 2.5 miles W of it. A bank, with depths of less than 1.8m, extends up to about 2.5 miles NW from the E extremity of the spit. A low island lies close inshore, within the entrance of this river. The river empties into the sea through a low delta and its mouth is encumbered by a bar with a depth of less than 0.9m. Vessels may anchor in depths of 10 to 12m about 2.5 miles offshore, to the N of the village. Local knowledge is required.

Malyy Chaunskiy Proliv (69°44'N., 168°00'E.), which is 2 miles wide at its W entrance, is a partly drying strait separating Ostrov Ayon from the mainland. It trends SE for 12 miles into Chaunskaya Guba and is encumbered with shoals. During the summer, the channel in the strait is less than 22m wide and dries completely at LW. A beacon is reported to be situated on the coast, 2 miles SW of the W entrance point.

Ostrov Ayon lies on the W side of the entrance to Chaunskaya Guba and is separated from the mainland by Malyy Chaunskiy Proliv. The coast of this island is low, but, in places, cliffs of earth and sand rise up from the sea. Depths of less than 11m lie within 12 miles of the N extremity of the island. A light is shown from a structure, 15m high, standing

near the W extremity. Another light is shown from a structure, 17m high, standing on the N extremity.

Ostrov Chenkul' (69°53'N., 169°40'E.) lies 1.8 miles off the NE side of Ostrov Ayon and the channel leading between them dries. This island consists of two parts joined by a low isthmus. A light is shown from a structure, 11m high, standing on the high ground in the center of the island.

8.7 Chaunskaya Guba, an extensive inlet, is entered between the NE end of Ostrov Ayon and Mys Shelagskiy. It is deep and extends S for about 80 miles. Several small islands lie on the E side of the entrance to this inlet, off the town of Pevek. A number of villages stand in the vicinity of the mouths of numerous rivers which empty into the S part of the inlet.

Mys Shelagskiy (70°06'N., 170°25'E.) is the W extremity of a peninsula which extends 5 miles WNW from the general line of the coast. This peninsula is joined to the mainland by a low isthmus within which high land rises toward the interior. The peninsula rises to two rounded summits and appears as two islands from a distance to the E. The westernmost and tallest of these summits is 457m high. A light is shown from a structure, 8m high, standing on the N slope of Mys Shelagskiy and another light is shown from a structure, 5m high, standing on the W extremity of the point.

Poluostrov Pevek (69°39'N., 170°23'E.), mountainous and conspicuous from seaward, extends 9 miles W from the E side of Chaunskaya Guba. Mys Peveka, steep and craggy, is located on the N side of this peninsula, 23 miles S of Mys Shelagskiy. Mys Matyushkina, the SW extremity of the peninsula, is located 9 miles SSW of this point.

8.8 Pevek (69°43'N., 170°18'E.) ([World Port Index No. 62680](#)), a settlement, stands on the NW side of Poluostrov Pevek and serves as an outlet for the extensive mining operations which are carried out in its vicinity. The open navigation season for the port generally lasts from June to September and vessels of any size may moor at the anchorage roadstead.

The port consists of two main wharves. Wharf No. 1 is 215m long and has a depth of 5.5m alongside. Wharf No. 2 is 260m long and has a depth of 7m alongside. Both of these wharves have facilities for handling general and bulk cargos. It was reported (1991) that a vessel of 7,600 dwt had been accommodated at the port.

There is also an offshore berth, formed by several mooring buoys, for the use of ocean-going tankers. A submarine pipeline connects this berth to the shore.

Ostrova Roatan (69°45'N., 170°05'E.), formed by two islands, lies 2.5 miles off the NW side of Poluostrov Pevek. Ostrov Bol'shoy Routan, the northernmost, larger, and tallest island, is 79m high. Kosa Routan, a sand bar, extends about 1.5 miles E from the NE end of this island. A light is shown from a tower, 10m high, standing on its E extremity. A submerged spit extends ESE from the E extremity of the sand bar. A spit, with a depth of 3.4m over its outer edge, extends 2.3 miles W from the W extremity of the island.

Ostrov Malyy Routan lies 1 mile S of Ostrov Bol'shoy Routan. A beacon stands on the SW side of this island. A spit,

with a depth of 3m over its outer end, extends 1.2 miles ESE from the SE extremity of this island.

Proliv Pevek, lying between Poluostrov Pevek and Ostrova Routan, affords the best anchorage in Chaunskaya Guba; designated anchorage areas are best seen on the chart. The fairway channel has depths of 13 to 20m, but it is very winding and local knowledge is required. Both the N and S approaches to Proliv Pevek are marked by lighted ranges.

Caution.—This area is subject to strong S winds which, at times, attain gale force and usually last for 3 to 4 days.

Chaunskaya Guba to Mys Billingsa

8.9 Between Mys Shelagskiy and Mys Kibera, 48 miles E, the coast rises, a short distance inland, to a ridge of high land. Mys Kibera, 5m high, is the N extremity of a high projection with gentle slopes terminating in rocky cliffs. Mys Koz'mina, located 25 miles ESE of Mys Shelagskiy, is steep and rugged, but not conspicuous. The coast to the W of this point is slightly higher than that to the E of it.

Ostrov Shalaurova (69°59'N., 172°47'E.) lies 1 mile N of Mys Kibera. A light is shown from a structure, 6m high, standing on this island. The channel leading between the island and the point can only be used by small craft. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 4m off the SE side of the island, but vessels should also secure lines to the shore. The anchorage berth is sheltered from heavy ice pressure and winds from S through W to N.

Guba Nol'de is entered between Mys Kibera and Mys Aachim, 12 miles ESE. It extends 14 miles in a SE direction and has a general width of 5 miles. This bay is divided into two parts by Mys Perkayon, which projects from the SW side 11 miles SE of Mys Kibera, and by a spit which extends from Mys Aachim towards Mys Perkayon. Between the extremities of the point and the spit, a narrow channel, with a least depth of 3.7m, leads to the inner part of the bay. The spit rises above-water in places and a small islet lies on its N part. Several rivers flow into the head of the bay, which is shallow. The outer part of the bay has depths of up to 13m and the inner part has a depth of 1.8m.

Vessels entering the bay should keep close to the SW side. Small craft, when entering the inner part of the bay, should keep close to Mys Perkayon. With N winds, the outer part of the bay becomes filled with ice. Ice floes sometimes enter the inner part of the bay.

Mys Aachim is the NW extremity of a low and very uniform peninsula which forms the E side of the bay. This point is reported to be difficult to identify. A light is shown from a structure, 9m high, standing on the point. The coastal bank, with depths of 7m or less, extends about 5 miles NE from this point.

Mys Shalaurova Izba (69°50'N., 174°31'E.) is located 30 miles ESE of Mys Aachim. The first 12 miles of this stretch of coast has a low, cliffy face. However, the remainder of the coast is so low that it cannot be seen from seaward. The entire stretch is fringed by a drying shoal which extends up to 5 miles offshore. A light is shown from a structure, 12m high, standing on Mys Shalaurova Izba. Four pillar-shaped rocks, which resemble small houses, stand at the extremity of the point.

Several below-water rocks extend up to about 1.5 miles NE of the point.

Mys Kekurnyy, located 5.2 miles ESE of Mys Shalaurova Izba, is marked by a solitary, comparatively wide, and low rock with a flat top. This pillar-shaped rock is especially conspicuous from ENE. Several below-water rocks fringe the point and extend up to 1 mile offshore. A light is shown from a structure, 19m high, standing on the coast, 11 miles E of the point.

Mys Billingsa (69°52'N., 176°05'E.) is located 25 miles ENE of Mys Kekurnyy. A light is shown from a tower, 19m high, standing on this point. A lagoon extends up to 20 miles W of the point and is separated from the sea by a shingle spit. A polar station is situated on this spit, 6 miles W of the point. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 15m about 3 miles N of the station. A shoal bank, with depths of less than 9m, extends up to 5 miles offshore between the polar station and the point.

Mys Billingsa to Mys Igigur

8.10 From Mys Billingsa, the coast trends SE for 33 miles to Mys Yakan and consists, in general, of low tundra with numerous lagoons backed by high ground. Between 5 and 9 miles SE of Mys Billingsa, the high ground extends to the coast and forms earth and sand cliffs fringed by a narrow, sandy beach. Mys Emmatagen is located 13 miles SE of Mys Billingsa. A shoal, with a depth of 9m, lies about 3.5 miles NE of this point.

Mys Yakan (69°35'N., 177°30'E.) rises to a hill, 150m high, with a rounded summit and gentle slopes marked by dark-colored landslides. It is located 39 miles ESE of Mys Emmatagen. A light is shown from a structure, 6m high, standing on this point. A radiobeacon is reported to be situated at the light. Several settlements are situated in the vicinity of this point.

Laguna Olennaya, a shallow lagoon, is entered 7 miles SE of Mys Yakan. Between the entrance to this lagoon and the entrance to Laguna Rypil'gyn, 10 miles ESE, the coast is, at first, formed of low tundra. It then rises gradually and becomes bold, with rocky cliffs in places. Laguna Rypil'gyn has an entrance, about 180m wide, which can be used by small craft. A light is shown from a structure, 6m high, standing on the E part of the spit which fronts the lagoon. A radiobeacon is reported to be situated at the light.

8.11 Laguna Kuepil'khin (69°15'N., 179°15'E.), entered 27 miles ESE of Laguna Rypil'gyn, has an entrance, 160m wide. There are depths of 3m in the entrance and 1.3m about 0.5 mile within the lagoon. A light is shown from a structure standing 7 miles SE of the entrance. A radiobeacon is reported to be situated at the light.

Mys Otto Schmidta (Mys Ryrkarpiy) (68°57'N., 179°28'W.) consists of two cliffy promontories which appear as two small islands from seaward. The E promontory, 46m high, has a flat summit. The W promontory, 90m high, rises steeply from the sea and slopes gently towards the mainland. A light is shown a structure standing on the W promontory.

Bukhta Severnyy, a bay, is entered between the two promontories. It is 0.5 mile wide and indents the coast for 0.2 mile. Although this bay is open to the N, it affords a safe

wintering place as the promontories offer protection against the ice during the entire winter. There are depths of 10m in the entrance and 5.8 to 6.7m in the center of the bay. Good landing can be obtained anywhere in the bay. A wharf, 300m long and composed of ice with 1m of sand and gravel on top, has been constructed in the vicinity of Mys Otto Schmidta, presumably in the bay. Several settlements, including an airbase and a polar station, are situated on the S and SW shores of the bay. This bay affords the best anchorage on this part of the coast.

Laguna Tynkurgin-Pil'khin (68°35'N., 178°24'W.) is the largest lagoon lying between Mys Vankarem and Mys Otto Schmidta. The entrance, nearly 0.2 mile wide, can be identified by a log house, situated 1 mile NW of it, and by a beacon, standing 1 mile SE of it. A light is shown from a structure, 12m high, standing close NW of the beacon. Depths of 1.8m lie close off the SE entrance point and depths of 3m lie close off the NW entrance point. A narrow channel leads into the lagoon which has depths of 0.9 to 3m. Small craft, with local knowledge, can obtain anchorage inside this lagoon.

Laguna Amguyema is entered between the extremity of Kosa Dvukh Pilotov and a point, 2 miles SE. A flat islet, 16m high, lies close inside the E entrance point of this lagoon. Small craft can obtain anchorage close off the E side of this islet. The entrance channel has a depth of 3m and leads between numerous shoals. A river empties into the lagoon and is used by local small craft which are reported to travel up to 150 miles upstream. An unconfirmed report states that a channel, with depths of 1.2 to 1.5m, leads into the river and that these depths are maintained up to 50 miles upstream.

8.12 Kosa Dvukh Pilotov (68°18'N., 177°38'W.) lies with its E extremity located 9.5 miles NW of the entrance to Laguna Ukouge Pil'khin. This spit extends for about 7 miles in a NW direction and separates Laguna Amguyema from the sea. The seaward side of this spit affords good landing places. A light is shown from a structure, 11m high, standing 4.5 miles NW of the E extremity of the spit.

Laguna Ukouge Pil'khin is entered 20 miles SE of Kosa Dvukh Pilotov. This lagoon has an entrance about 180m wide with some disused huts standing on its E side. Depths of up to 2m lie on the bar fronting the entrance and up to 3.4m inside the entrance. However, the lagoon is reported to be mostly shallow. A channel, with depths of 1.2 to 2m, is reported to lead through the lagoon to the mouth of a river.

Laguna Nutauge lies 9 miles NW of Mys Vankarem. A light is shown from a structure, 12m high, standing on the sandspit, which separates this lagoon from the sea, 23 miles N of the point.

Laguna Vankarem (67°47'N., 176°00'W.), a large lagoon, is entered 2 miles S of Mys Vankarem. A river flows into the S part and its entrance, between two spits, is about 0.3 mile wide. A shallow shoal patch lies in the center of the approach and navigable channels pass to both sides of it. There are depths of 2.4 to 3m inside the lagoon. Small vessels should keep close to the NW entrance spit when entering the lagoon. Anchorage in the entrance is not recommended as the strong tidal currents carry ice through it. The best anchorage berth for small craft lies close inside the extremity of the NW spit.

Ostrov Karkarko, lying 2 miles NE of the entrance to Laguna Vankarem, is a low, crescent-shaped islet. During bad

weather, small vessels can find shelter under the lee of this islet.

Mys Vankarem (67°50'N., 175°50'W.) is formed by a rugged peninsula which is 1 mile long and 65m high at its seaward end. From this peninsula, the land slopes gently down to a low isthmus on which the settlement of Vankarem is situated. A light is shown from a structure, 10m high, standing on the E extremity of Mys Vankarem and another light is shown from a structure, 12m high, standing near the settlement. Vessels can obtain anchorage in depths of 9 to 11m abreast the settlement and about 1 mile offshore.

Gora Vankarem, 240m high, has two table-topped summits. This hill stands 13 miles W of Mys Vankarem and is prominent from seaward.

Mys Onman (67°40'N., 175°16'W.), located 15 miles SE of Mys Vankarem, is steep-to and rises to a hill, 125m high. Cliffs face the E and N sides of this cape and a conspicuous terrace is located on its W slope. The cape terminates in two rocky points, 0.7 mile apart, between which lies a small cove with steep sides. Gora Rentel Onman stands 3.5 miles W of the cape. This hill is 266m high and prominent.

Ostrov Kolyuchin (67°28'N., 174°36'W.), 190m high, lies with its N extremity located 18 miles SE of Mys Onman. A camp, used during the hunting season, is situated on the island and a settlement stands on a spit close to the NW extremity. It was reported that a polar station had been established on the island.

The passage lying between the island and the mainland is 6 miles wide and has a least depth of 8.2m in the fairway channel. It is reported that numerous ice floes have been seen aground on a bank which extends up to 2.5 miles seaward from the mainland in this vicinity.

Anchorage, sheltered from the N and E, can be obtained in a depth of 11m abreast the settlement standing on the spit. A depth of 7.3m lies 1 mile offshore in this vicinity.

8.13 Krest Belyaka (Kosa Belyaka), a sand and shingle spit, lies with its root located 11 miles WSW of Mys Dzhennretlen. It extends 11 miles W to the entrance of Kolyuchinskaya Guba. A conspicuous wooden cross stands on the NW side of the W end of this spit. A beacon is reported to stand in the vicinity of the cross.

Kolyuchinskaya Guba is entered between the W extremity of Krest Belyaka and a point, 1.5 miles W. This bay is 35 miles long and 15 to 20 miles wide. The S and W shores of the bay are formed by the slopes of hills and the E side is high, though not as high as the W side. Two rivers flow into the SE part of the bay. It has been reported that there are depths of 12m in the approach and 14m in the entrance of the bay. The bay has general depths of 5.5 to 16m. Anchorage can be obtained in depths of 11 to 15m about 1 mile from Krest Belyaka and S of the wooden cross.

Mys Dzhennretlen (67°06'N., 173°39'W.), a bold and rugged cape, projects from the low coast and two small hills stand near it. A light is shown from a tower, 12m high, standing on the N side of the westernmost hill. A meteorological station is situated on the cape and its buildings and radio masts are visible from seaward. Landing can be effected near the masts. Depths of 6.7 to 8.2m lie up to 1 mile offshore in the vicinity of the radio masts.

Ostrov Ildidlya, a flat island, lies 19 miles E of Mys Dzhennretlen and is 20m high. It is higher than the mainland and conspicuous from seaward. A large pillar rock lies close NE of the NW extremity of this island. A sunken spit extends 0.3 mile S from the island. A tower stands on the island and is reported to be very radar conspicuous. A small islet is reported to lie about 3.5 miles E of the island.

Mys Serdtse-Kamen (66°57'N., 171°43'W.) rises in steep cliffs to a detached mountain, 409m high, which stands at the extremity of a mountainous ridge. A small, horseshoe-shaped bay lies on the E side of the cape. It has depths of 9 to 10m, but may contain dangers.

Mys Ikigur (66°45'N., 171°21'W.) is located 13 miles SE of Mys Serdtse-Kamen and two pinnacle rocks lie close off its E side. This cape has sloping sides and is faced by bold, dark-colored cliffs. Vessels, with drafts of up to 7m, can round the cape at a distance of 0.4 mile as it is steep-to.

Mys Ikigur to Mys Uelen

8.14 Mys Volnistyy is located 20 miles SE of Mys Ikigur and appears as a rugged hill. Between these two capes, the coast is lofty and, in places, bold, except for a stretch, about 1 mile long, located midway. Here, the hills slope gently to the coast near the mouth of the Reka Chegtun, a large river navigable by small craft. Kipetlen Light is shown from a structure standing near the coast, 2 miles WNW of this river mouth.

Mys Intsova (Mys Inchou) (66°17'N., 170°11'W.) is a steep and rocky cape. A large pinnacle rock lies close off the W extremity of this cape, but it is not easy to identify from seaward against the background coast.

Laguna Inchou is entered 3 miles WNW of Mys Intsova and between two narrow spits. The mouth of the lagoon is 90m wide and has depths of 2.7 to 4.9m. Ostrovok Vkhodnoy, a flat islet, lies in the lagoon, opposite the mouth. From seaward, this islet appears to be part of the coast. The channel leading into the lagoon has a least depth of 1.2m and lies between this islet and the W spit. A settlement is reported to be situated on the NE side of the lagoon. Small vessels, with local knowledge, can obtain anchorage in the mouth of the lagoon. A light is shown from a structure, 14m high, standing near the coast, 2.8 miles W of the entrance to the lagoon.

Mys Unikin (66°22'N., 170°35'W.) is located 6 miles WNW of the entrance to Laguna Inchou. This cape appears from seaward as a rugged hill.

Mys Uelen (66°09'N., 169°43'W.) is located 14 miles SE of Mys Intsova. From this point, the high land of the peninsula, which terminates at Mys Dezhneva, slopes down to a shingle spit, 2 miles WNW. This spit separates Laguna Uelen from the sea and a village is situated on its root. A light is shown from a tower, 8m high, standing close E of the root of the spit. It is reported that small craft, with drafts of up to 2m, can enter the lagoon. During fair weather, vessels can anchor in depths of 14 to 16m, mud, about 1 mile offshore, abreast the village. With N winds and any considerable sea, vessels are advised to anchor off the deserted trading post at Dezhneva (66°03'N., 169°56'W.).

For a description of the coast to the S of Mys Uelen, see Sailing Directions, Pub. 155 (Enroute) East Coast of Russia.

Ostrov Vrangelya

8.15 Ostrov Vrangelya (71°20'N., 179°00'E.) is about 80 miles long and 40 miles wide. This island is separated from the mainland by Proliv Longa which has a least width of 75 miles. Two separate mountain ranges extend across the island, the southernmost range being the shorter, but higher. The northernmost range is not conspicuous when seen from the S. The summit of the island is about 1,000m high and rises within a mountainous mass at the middle of the southernmost range. Its peak is conical and prominent from the S, but is usually obscured by clouds. A small, isolated group of dome-shaped hills stands near Mys Pillar (71°09'N., 177°30'E.), a point located on the E side of the island.

The foothills and the low-lying ground, except the belt of swampy land near the coast, consist of a stony form of tundra. Several rivers discharge along the shores of the island, but can only be used by small boats. A number of small settlements stand along the shores.

In years with exceptionally favorable ice conditions, the island can be reached by non-icebreaking vessels during the months of August and September. During average years, only the second half of August and the first part of September are favorable for such vessels.

Mys Gavai (71°02'N., 177°52'W.), a prominent cape, is the SE extremity of Ostrov Vrangelya. It consists of two projecting points, between which lies a small bay with a sandy beach. The cape is 50m high and has a seaward face formed by a series of steep terraces. The cliffs, which extend close W of this cape, decrease to a height of 10m and are dark brown, almost black. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 12m about 0.5 mile off the cape.

Bukhta Rodzhersa (Bukhta Rodgers) is entered 12 miles WSW of Mys Gavia and forms a harbor which extends E for 4 miles between the mainland and a low, shingle spit. This bay has a general width of 0.5 mile, but, in places, it is narrowed to a width of 0.2 mile by spits projecting from either side. A settlement and a polar station are situated on a spit at the N side of the harbor, 0.5 mile inside the entrance, and form the administrative center of the island.

There are depths of 5.8 to 6.7m in the entrance and 2.1 to 5.8m within the harbor. The bottom in the middle of the harbor and to the E of the settlement shoals abruptly to depths of less than 0.9m. Even when the harbor appears to be free from ice, it must be entered with great care as some of the previous years ice may lie, covered with mud and sand, on the bottom and may not be visible.

A beacon stands on the S side of the entrance. It is reported that a radiobeacon is situated near this beacon. Cairns stand on the summits of hills which rise 1 mile N and 1.5 miles NE of the settlement.

Several prominent radio masts stand close to the settlement. Gora Aternon rises 7 miles WNW of the harbor and is the tallest hill on the S side of the island. This peak is 385m high and prominent from seaward.

Bukhta Somnitel'naya is entered 22 miles WSW of Bukhta Rodzhersa. This bay is 2.5 miles wide and lies at the E end of a large bight. A polar station was reported to have been established on the shore of this bay.

8.16 Mys Blossom (70°47'N., 178°47'E.), which forms the SW extremity of Ostrov Vrangelya, is the S extremity of a low, shingle spit. This spit is wide and steep-to on its E and W sides, but grounded floebergs have been observed off its S side. A settlement is situated on the E side of the spit, 3 miles N of the point. A beacon stands on the point and a radiobeacon is situated about 1 mile NW of it. A polar station is reported to have been established on Mys Blossom.

Laguna Vaygach, a salt water lagoon, lies between the coast and a low spit which extends N for 7 miles from Mys Blossom.

Mys Zanos, formed by cliffs, is the W extremity of Ostrov Vrangelya. Mys Gilder is located 5 miles NNW of Mys Zanos and is backed by a prominent mountain, 320m high.

Mys Uering (Mys Waring) (71°14'N., 177°29'W.), the E extremity of Ostrov Vrangelya, is located at the termination of the coastal hills and consists of weathered cliffs, 150m high. This point is prominent from seaward and two small, needle-like crags are located on its N slope. Several pinnacle rocks fringe this steep-to point.

Bukhta Dragi is entered between Mys Uering and Mys Litke, 2.5 miles NW. There are depths of 8.2 to 9.1m in the entrance to this bay, but it is open to the NE and affords no protection from ice.

Zaliv Dublitskogo is entered WNW of Mys Litke and is open to the N and often filled with ice. This gulf is not deep, but it is reported that vessels have taken anchorage within it.

Ostrov Andriyona, divided into two parts by a narrow channel, lies off the N entrance point of Zaliv Dublitskogo. It is the southeasternmost island of a chain of long and narrow islands which lies between 0.5 mile and 2 miles offshore and extends 30 miles WNW.

Ostrov Herald and Banka Herald

8.17 Ostrov Herald (Ostrov Gerald) (71°23'N., 175°41'W.), which extends about 6 miles in a SE/NW direction, lies 33 miles ENE of the E extremity of Ostrov Vrangelya. This island is rocky and its shores consist mainly of inaccessible cliffs and landslides.

Landing can be effected on the shore of a small bight lying a close NW of the S extremity of the island. It was reported that a vessel had anchored in a depth of 20m about 0.5 mile W of the S extremity. A reef is reported to extend up to about 9 miles W from the NW extremity of the island, but it has not been fully examined. A depth of 12.8m was reported to lie over the W end of this reef and a rock, with a depth of 1.8m, lies on the reef, 6 miles from the shore.

Ice, apparently aground, with breakers in the vicinity is reported to have been observed off the SW extremity of the island. It was reported (1937) that an unnamed island lies about 55 miles NE of Ostrov Herald.

Banka Herald (Banka Gerald) (70°23'N., 171°07'W.), lying about 100 miles SE of Ostrov Herald, is reported to have a least depth of 12.8m. It was reported (1961) that this bank has a least depth of 16.4m and lies about 97 miles SE of Ostrov Herald.